

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Ambassador Cambon Presented to the President.

EXCHANGE OF FRIENDLY WORDS

Many Callers at the Executive Mansion.

HER SON PARDONED

M. Jules Cambon, the new French ambassador to the United States, was officially received by President McKinley at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony took place in the blue parlor of the White House. Ambassador Cambon, accompanied by the secretaries and attaches of the embassy, first visited the State Department, where they were met by the diplomatic corps. Secretary Sherman, who, after the exchange of the usual courtesies, escorted them to the Executive Mansion and presented them individually to the President.

In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Cambon addressed the President as follows: "The sentiments of sympathy and friendship which unite two nations are founded on historical traditions which constitute their glory in the past; time has but strengthened them; the future will, I have no doubt, see them still deepening. The President of the French republic has been pleased to convey to you the expression of his wishes for your personal welfare and for the prosperity of the United States. It is for me a great honor to be his interpreter on this occasion. Allow me, Mr. President, to rely upon your good will to facilitate the task which has been intrusted to me. No other ambition than to contribute by my utmost efforts to render more intimate the relations of France with the United States. I shall be by your side in the most cordial and devoted manner to the wishes of the French nation and to the intentions of my government."

The President's Response.

President McKinley replied as follows: "Mr. Ambassador: It affords me great pleasure to greet you as ambassador of the French republic to the United States and to receive from your hands the letters whereby the president of the republic accredits you in this country. From the dawn of their natural life until now the people of the United States have cherished ever-growing sentiments of brotherhood and esteem for the great French nation, whether as allies in the common cause of civilization or as communities governed by the broad principle of self-rule. For feelings like these there can and should be no backward path. On the contrary, it is the patriotic duty of all to strengthen their beneficent influence for the future, and to that end I welcome your cordial offer of cooperation. The high personal regard which your predecessors have deservedly won in their intercourse with our government and with my countrymen has been a source of pride and honor to me. I am glad to contribute to the friendship and esteem, and I and my associates in government will gladly contribute to the high personal regard which your predecessors have deservedly won in their intercourse with our government and with my countrymen. I am glad to contribute to the friendship and esteem, and I and my associates in government will gladly contribute to the high personal regard which your predecessors have deservedly won in their intercourse with our government and with my countrymen."

Many Callers Received. The President saw many visitors during the day. There were also many who faithfully clung to seats in the ante-rooms looking for an opportunity to be ranked among the President's visitors. Senator Davis of the foreign relations committee of the Senate had a long talk with the President, chiefly on the subject of the Hawaiian Islands. Senator Davis does not regard the outlook for the islands as bad, but states positively that he thinks the outlook is encouraging. Senator Quay, who is often mistaken for the Minnesota Senator, also called on the President, but said he did not talk on the subject of Pennsylvania patronage. Senator Mason and Representative Bland saw the President on the matter of wages at Moline, Ill., already mentioned in The Star. They believe that action will be taken to increase the wages.

Representative Sulloway had a chat with the President about the collection of the port of Portsmouth, N. H. This is one of the New Hampshire problems in which the delegation is interested. Representative Alexander and Howard H. Baker, postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y., were with the President.

Representative Borthwick, one of the Ohio leaders of the fight for Senator Hanna, has returned to the city and called to review the fight with the President.

The Happiest Woman.

The happiest woman in Washington is at the White House today waiting to thank the President for the pardon of her only son. She came from the President's hand the document which will liberate that son from prison.

She is Mrs. S. W. Hatch, the mother of Clyde Mattox, whose case is one of the most noted in the west. "He is the only child I have," said Mrs. Hatch. "You may know from what a happy mother I am."

Mrs. Hatch is from Kansas, and the story of her devotion to her son is a touching one. In the early days of Oklahoma Clyde Mattox became involved in a fight and was tried and convicted of murder. He was only eighteen years old at the time. His mother came to Washington, and with unrelenting devotion began a fight to save her boy's life. President Cleveland was checked by her devotion, and the sentence of the boy to life imprisonment was commuted to a term of years.

After waiting until a number of years had passed in a Kansas prison the mother made an effort to have her son pardoned. She has been in Washington four months this time, and looks back with a smile at the dark clouds which she first encountered and which almost made her despair.

She succeeded in interesting several Congressmen in her case, and employed a firm of well-known lawyers. She saw the President and the Attorney General at different times. This morning the joyful news was told her by the Attorney General that her son would be pardoned and that the President would sign the pardon this afternoon. Mrs. Hatch will take the document and leave to first train for her home. She will not intrust it to the mails and wants to deliver it to the warden of the prison herself.

"I am going to get started, but I am going to stay here to thank the President. I have already told Mr. McKenna how happy I am and how much I thank him."

Death of Prof. Haldeman.

LANCASTER, Pa., January 15.—Prof. John H. Haldeman, who from 1859 to 1880 was principal of the department of observation of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., is dead at Marietta, Pa., aged sixty-five years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but graduated from the Westfield school.

Former Lord Mayor Dead.

LONDON, January 15.—Sir Polydore De Keyser, who was lord mayor of London during the year 1887-88, is dead. He was born in 1832.

Prince Henry's Fleet Safe.

FORIM, January 15.—The German warship Deutschland and Gefion, under command of Prince Henry, have passed here on their way to China, and signaled all well on board.

John A. Gano Dead.

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BOYA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newstands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The family circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper.

Circulation of The "Evening Star."

SATURDAY, January 8, 1898.....	36,260
SUNDAY, January 9, 1898.....	30,008
TUESDAY, January 11, 1898.....	30,204
WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1898.....	30,181
THURSDAY, January 13, 1898.....	30,331
FRIDAY, January 14, 1898.....	30,378
Total.....	187,562
Daily average.....	31,260

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during the six weeks ending Friday, January 14, 1898—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the copies so counted are returnable or to remain in the office uncollected.

J. WHIT, HERRON, Cashier Evening Star Newspaper Co.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1898.

GRENVILLE A. WHITAKER, Notary Public, D. C.

FOR SUFFERING CUBANS.

A Milwaukee Contribution Received at the State Department.

The Secretary of State today received a contribution of \$250 from Angus Smith of Milwaukee for the benefit of the suffering Cubans.

The Secretary of State has received a letter from Mr. S. E. Barton, chairman of the central Cuban relief committee, saying that the committee is receiving communications from the governors throughout the country, all indicating a satisfactory response to the appeals of the Department of State and that committee. He adds that a considerable number of supplies have been sent to Havana by Ward Line steamer today, and that he hopes for much more satisfactory results next week.

The Evening Star Fund.

Evening Star Co.....	\$100.00
E. B. Friend.....	1.00
A. friend.....	50.00
R. W. Farrelly.....	1.00
A. friend.....	100.00
M. L. Friend.....	1.00
M. L. Friend.....	1.00
St. John's.....	50.00
W. M. Galt & Co.....	100.00
W. M. Galt & Co.....	1.00
Theo. J. Mayer.....	100.00
Vermont Avenue Baptist Church.....	20.00
Woodward & Lothrop.....	100.00
Cash E. Friend.....	5.00
Cash E. Friend.....	2.00
J. L. N.....	1.00
H. M. S.....	50.00
H. M. S.....	1.00
A. Mite.....	1.00
A. W.....	1.00
Thos. W. Smith.....	20.00
A. friend.....	1.00
Iowa.....	100.00
Cash.....	100.00
Kimmon Nicolaides.....	10.00
Carla O. Bland.....	1.00
Maxwell Woodhull.....	10.00
G. M. Curtis.....	10.00
Frederick Pilling.....	25.00
W. B. F.....	1.00
W. B. F.....	1.00
Mrs. E. F. McDaniel.....	1.00
A. S.....	2.00
Gen. D. S. Stanley.....	5.00
W. B. Lane.....	5.00
General citizens.....	1.00
A. friend.....	1.00
Total.....	\$300.00

Examining Surgeons Wanted.

The civil service commission announces that March 5 an examination will be held at Washington and at other places for the position of examining surgeon. Vacancies are to be filled at Erie, Pa., Conn., Lynn, Mass., Washington, Md., and Vicksburg, Miss. Applicants must be graduates of reputable medical colleges and not barred by state or other laws. Persons who are legal residents of the places where the vacancies exist will be given preference. The commission will accept of applications, which should be executed and granted two months from the date of the examination will be accepted after Friday, February 25.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Latest Orders Issued in Both Branches of the Service.

Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee has been detached from duty on the examining board, Washington, January 29, and ordered to await orders.

Commander H. M. Manney has been ordered to take charge of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, January 25.

Lieut. J. A. Bell has been ordered to duty as inspector of equipments, at Camden, N. J.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher has been ordered to resume duty on the Vicksburg.

Pay Director A. J. Pritchard has been detached from the naval pay office, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to await orders.

Ensign Y. Stirling, Jr., has been ordered to the New York navy yard.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: First Lieutenant William O. Johnson, from the 7th Infantry to the 24th Infantry, Company C, Fort Leavenworth, Mo.

First Lieutenant Clarence E. Deuter, 8th Infantry, is granted four months' leave.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James G. Harbord, 5th Cavalry, is extended to two months.

Major Henry M. Adams of the Corps of Engineers is detailed temporarily as a captain of the board of ordnance and fortifications.

Chief Engineer L. J. Allen has been detached from the Continental Iron works and transferred to the Union Iron works; Ensign T. B. Upham has been ordered to the Olympia, relieving Lieut. W. G. Miller, who is ordered home; Lieut. A. M. Beecher, 2nd Infantry, is granted two months' leave; Lieut. J. P. McGuinness, 2nd Infantry, is granted two months' leave; Ensign W. A. Moffatt, to the Mohican; Lieut. W. J. Dowd, from the Monadnock and granted leave of absence.

Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, ordnance department, has been ordered to St. Paul, Minn., to inspect mortar companies.

Capt. Chas. F. Mason, assistant surgeon, has been granted leave of absence for two months with permission to prosecute.

By direction of the acting secretary of war, the following transfers are made: Post Quartermaster Sergeant Andrew T. Fitch, from the 24th Infantry to the 2nd Infantry, Company C, Fort Leavenworth, Mo.

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HAWAIIAN TREATY

Methods Resorted to by Opponents to Annexation.

MISREPRESENTING GEN. SCHOFIELD

The Veteran Officer a Firm Believer in Annexing the Islands.

HIS REASONS GIVEN

"The opponents to the Hawaiian annexation treaty are so hard pressed that they are being forced to conspiracy, forgery and fraud to bolster up their cause." Such was the statement made by a gentleman who has kept pretty well posted on the matter to a Star reporter today. "They are flooding the country with pamphlets, magazines, circulars and prepared editorial material antagonistic to annexation. If they confined themselves to facts and truthful statements, no one could reasonably object to this method of disseminating information; but by reason of their lack of facts they have been reduced to the necessity of issuing fraudulent statements."

One of the pamphlets being issued by the opponents to annexation and examined by a Star reporter is entitled: "Hawaiian Annexation Scheme (A Sugar Trust Plot). Exposed by General Schofield."

The manifest intent of the title of this pamphlet is to indicate that Gen. Schofield, author of the pamphlet, had nothing to do with it, and is in fact the author of the annexation, as is evidenced by his letter to Senator Morgan, published below.

The pamphlet, which purports to have been written by Gen. Schofield, has no reference to him, and contains nothing ever "exposed" or written by him, with the exception of a paragraph which is the brief extract from a report made by Gen. Schofield in 1873 concerning Pearl harbor, in which he says that many of the Hawaiian sugar planters had been induced to annexation for the purpose of getting their sugar into the United States free of duty, the report being made prior to the negotiation of the treaty.

This pamphlet is one that is being published and disseminated anonymously, without even the name of the printer attached thereto. It is a forgery, and the author, it is alleged, are masquerading as the representatives of the best sugar people of the islands, who are in fact the agents of the sugar trust.

Gen. Schofield's Letter.

The letter from Gen. Schofield to Senator John T. Morgan is as follows: ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 12, '98. Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of January 9, I open to you the following: Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

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TWO STOMACHS REMOVED

Unsuccessful Attempts Repeat Dr. Schlatter's Operation.

A Woman in Milwaukee and a Man at St. Louis Were the Subjects.

CHICAGO, January 15.—The operation of removing the stomach from a woman, which was successfully performed in Zurich last September, and startled the surgical world, was repeated under favorable conditions yesterday in Milwaukee.

Dr. E. J. Farnum of Chicago was assisted by Dr. D. P. G. Hankwitz of Milwaukee. Mrs. E. Bestian was the patient. She died four hours after the operation. Her malady, cancer of the stomach, had progressed further than had been apparent, and an operation to which she was subjected on November 26 last left her ill-prepared for the operation of yesterday.

Case at St. Louis.

A dispatch from St. Louis says: Until Dr. Carl Scherrenberger of St. Louis, removed Anna Landis' stomach. Dr. A. C. Bernays of St. Louis' stomach, he says, the courage and knowledge to attempt the same operation. Dr. Schlatter having established a precedent, Dr. Bernays' constitutional and habitual daring asserted itself.

One of the patients of a laboring man named Beck, Wednesday, a week ago, established the American precedent for the latest demonstration of exclusive procedure.

Though Beck did not survive the authorities at the hospital admit that it was unquestionably a great operation. The patient was taken out, and neither the shock nor the hemorrhage proved fatal.

Following the example of Dr. Schlatter, Dr. Bernays was successful for nearly three days. Beck was sent to Rebekeah Hospital by Dr. Sumner.

Dr. Sumner had diagnosed the case as incurable cancer of the stomach. Dr. Bernays is famous for his skill with the knife.

His report of the operation says: "Assisted by Dr. Robert E. Wilson and Dr. Spencer Graves and his regular corps of nurses, I opened the abdominal cavity in the usual way, and upon examination of the stomach it was found that the major curvature was not involved at all; that the disease was entirely of the minor curvature and that it extended the whole length from the oesophagus to within an inch of the pylorus. This latter outlet of the stomach was entirely closed, and the pylorus was found that all the organs excepting this small portion of about one inch would have to be removed in order to give the patient any chance of getting well."

The operation, in my opinion, based upon the experience of Wednesday, will never become a common one. It is exceedingly difficult of performance and requires great skill and endurance on the part of the surgeon and his assistants. The operation lasted two hours and six minutes. It was somewhat different from Schlatter's in detail of the operation."

OMAHA EXPOSITION STAMPS.

Protest of the Philatelic Society Presented to Post Office Department.

Messrs. J. M. Baridis, Charles B. Ball and G. A. Camp, a committee appointed at a meeting of the Washington Philatelic Society, yesterday presented to the post office department a protest against the special issue of stamps proposed in honor of the Omaha exposition, today presented the protest to the Post Office Department.

The paper invites attention to the fact that the number of stamp collectors and dealers in the country has increased until they now number at least 500,000, and that the list includes many persons of influence and wealth. The pursuit of philately, it is stated, is no longer a pastime of school boys, but a systematic study of the course of international events, and in money value the collections owned in this country are not unworthy of consideration.

Within the last few years, the interests represented have, the local society says, been menaced by certain governments, mainly of the smaller nations, in sending out frequent and numerous series of stamps for which no necessity existed in the collection of the stamps.

Those issues to which the society make special objection as speculative and uncalled for have been the so-called "commemorative" stamps, which are supposed to attract world-wide attention to some event or celebration, otherwise unknown.

Attention is also directed to the late season of the stamp market, when it was determined to exclude from the international mails, after January 1, 1898, commemorative and speculative issues, as indicated in a formal statement of the post office department.

The committee submitted certain extracts from the report of the post office department, which they claim show that the strong objections generally held among collectors to the ephemeral stamps to which they referred.

"The consistent attitude of our own postal authorities in refusing to dignify matters of only local interest with the indorsement of the government, which suggests approval, the two instances in which exceptions were made, in 1876 and 1882, marked significant milestones in the history of the nation as to attract universal attention."

"We are strongly of the opinion that the trans-Mississippi exposition will not mark an epoch in the history of the nation, and that the stamps issued in honor of it will not justify special recognition in the manner proposed."

"If it be, as we apprehended, the fact that the government has decided to issue stamps in honor of the exposition, and that decision is not open to further revision, we respectfully request that two questions we make as to details be considered."

"First—We ask that the highest denominations be not greater than 50 cents, as the issue of stamps of higher value, if issued, would be a serious burden on the collector, and that the stamps be issued in large quantities at a lower rate than they could be issued at a higher rate."

"Second—We desire that the series displayed be not of the nature of the stamps, but of the nature of the stamps, and that the stamps be issued in large quantities at a lower rate than they could be issued at a higher rate."

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GAME OF SHARPERS

Some Methods Which Are Criticized by Local Stockholders.

RAID MADE UPON CORPORATE EARNINGS

Resistance to Be Made to the Demands of Lobbyists.

AN ALLEGED INFLUENCE

As has been stated in The Star, there has been, and is now, more or less talk in regard to the consolidation of corporate interests in this city in several lines of business. A great deal of the comment here no doubt originates from the speculative spirit which is always more or less prominent, and then there is some of it which is more solidly based on statements which are made by the corporation performs the same business which is now done by several.

Growing out of the general discussion is the current gossip in regard to the administrative expenses of various corporations, and in this connection an item is frequently mentioned which it is said represents the amount expended in procuring or preventing legislation.

It is generally understood that more or less money is expended for this purpose, although there are corporations which are not so affected by legislation or which are so affected by legislation as to get along without the expenditure of money for this purpose except to meet the proper expense of accredited agents who do legitimate business in appearing before committees of Congress.

A Tax for a Lobby. On the other hand, there are corporations—and this is the subject of considerable complaint—that are subject to what may be called a tax for the purpose of maintaining a lobby. It is claimed representations are made that in order to secure even meretricious legislation it is necessary to provide certain members of Congress with money.

It is said, moreover, that some of the influence at the Capitol and who assert that the corporation, never, however, such votes can be controlled, call upon the officials of corporations and assert positively that nothing can be done unless the corporation pays the money. It is, of course, represented that the corporation must not appear in the matter, not even to the persons supposed to be influenced, and that the money must be placed upon the agents that the money intrusted to them is expended for the purposes contemplated.

Deceiving Outsiders. It is claimed that capitalists from other places who have become interested in enterprises here are especially subject to be deceived by such statements, and that while in